

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY)  
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.  
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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS:  
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No. 18,830

號九廿月八年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916

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### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, R.D.

RESIGNED.  
Pte. A. J. Walsh is permitted to resign from 1.9.16.

LEAVE.  
Lieut. L. M. Walker is granted 2 months' leave from 6.9.16.  
Pte. G. Harper is granted 1 month's leave from 1.9.16.  
Sgt. J. H. Bodger is granted 2 weeks' leave from 2.9.16.  
Pte. J. Bentley is granted 40 days' leave from 28.8.16.  
Lieut. W. Tulip is granted 1 month's leave from 1.9.16.

ENGINEER COMPANY.  
(A) Detail of Engineer Co. duties at Government from 1st to 15th September have been posted at Headquarters.  
(B) The undermentioned member is raised to the "Very Superior" rate of Engineer Pay from 1.9.16—Engineer Driver—2nd Corp. Surman, E. J.

PARADES.  
Reference to Corps Order No. 6 of 25th inst. the parades for 2nd Sept. and 3rd Sept. will be as under:  
Saturday, 2nd Sept.—3.30 p.m. King's Park Range Engineer Co. (only) Muster Pt. 1. Trained men for all who have not already fired.  
Sunday, 3rd Sept.—9.00 p.m. King's Park Range all units Muster Pt. 1. Trained men for all who have not already fired.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

CONSIDERED SERVICE.  
All ranks, except Petrolmen on Duty, will parade at Central Police Station at 4 p.m. sharp on Wednesday, August 31st. Uniform, helmets, but without rifles. Mounted Police will attend dismounted. The Band and Orchestra will not attend.

MOUNTED POLICE.  
All ranks will fall in at Stables at 4 p.m. sharp on Friday, Sept. 1st, for instructions by the A.N.P. (R) Traffic Patrols.

LECTURE.  
Monday, Sept. 4th.—Chinese Bombs and other explosives. Lecture by Mr. Dorey, Government Analyst. Open to all Inspectors and Sergeants, and to all Patrolmen of one year's Service.  
Thursday, Sept. 7th.—All ranks will attend a Lecture on Discipline and Routine by the D.S.P. at the Victoria Theatre at 8.40 p.m. Uniform will be worn, with Helmets or Caps and white covers.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R).

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.50 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.50 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 11 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALFRED BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA," J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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Authorized Capital 28,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 24,000,000  
Paid-up Capital 23,447,600  
I—Fire Funds 2,387,047  
II—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,550  
Sinking Fund Account 128,533

Revenue Fire Branch 23,381,456

Life and Annuity 2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department 37,539

Other Receipts 418,940

23,939,528

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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### 'CHINA MAIL'

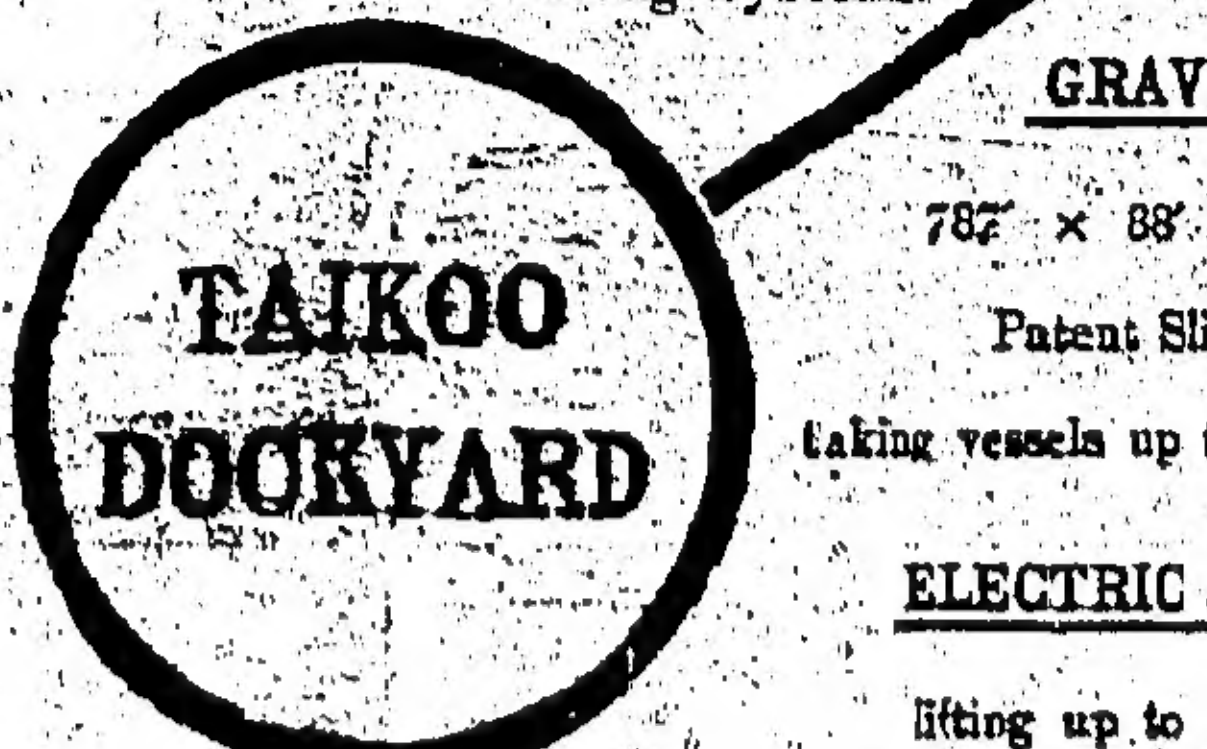
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 5 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

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Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Medal Magazine, March, 1912.

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THE MARK OF PURITAS.

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# THE WAR.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### RUMANIA DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

### GERMANY DECLARES WAR AGAINST RUMANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Rumania has declared war against Austria.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.  
A Berlin official announcement says that Rumania's declaration of war was made last night. The Federal Council of Germany was immediately summoned.

LATER.  
A Vienna telegram states that the Rumanian Note declares that Rumania considers herself in a state of war against Austria from 9 p.m. of the 27th inst.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.  
A message from Berlin states that Germany will hand passports to the Rumanian Minister to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
A Berlin official telegram states that Germany has declared war against Rumania.

LATER.  
A German official announcement prefacing the declaration of war against Rumania states that Rumania's Ally after disgracefully breaking treaties concluded with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

GENEVA, Aug. 29.  
A Vienna telegram states that the Rumanian Minister delivered the declaration of war to the Foreign Minister and simultaneously presented a document reciting the grievances, such as persecution, and acts of violence against Rumania by the Dual Monarchy. It states that the agreement formerly attaching Rumania to the Triple Alliance ceased to exist from the day on which Germany and Austria-Hungary broke the alliance by forcing the withdrawal of Italy from it.

The document proceeds to formulate the reasons justifying Rumania's entry into the war viz.:—Firstly, the anxiety of the Rumanians in Austria-Hungary who are exposed to the risks of war and invasion; secondly, Rumania, by intervention, believes she will shorten the duration of the world-war; thirdly, Rumania takes her place alongside the Powers able to most effectively assist her to realize her national ideal.

The telegram adds that the Declaration, though not unexpected, came as a shock and created the most painful excitement in Vienna.

### TEUTON EFFORTS TO AVERT THE RUPTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
A Bucharest telegram states that the Austrian and German Legations, supported by some prominent pro-Germans, finding the pressure on M. Bratino futile, tried to provoke discussion between M. Bratino and the King, but the latter did not respond to this unconstitutional procedure.

The concentration of troops was almost completed before the decree announcing mobilisation was issued. The authorities are dismissing Allied employes, including many Germans, of which there were a number in the technical services.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE HUNTING.

### REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Mr. Alfred Noyes, a well-known poet, describing the British system of submarine hunting, says the fleet of trawlers, etc., engaged in this work numbers now 3,000 and the personnel 100,000, mostly fishermen. Within twenty-five minutes of a submarine being reported most of the Home waters can be enclosed in a steel trap whence no escape is possible. Mr. Noyes saw a net trap a hundred miles long which was able to change its shape and shift its position at a signal. He mentions that once two submarines were caught receiving oil from a neutral tank ship.

### THE BALKAN FRONT.

#### BULGARS ADVANCING IN GREEK TERRITORY.

#### BRITISH WARSHIPS DEMOLISH KAVALLA FORTS.

SALONIKA, Aug. 29.  
The Bulgars entered Kavalla on the 25th inst. All the forts with one exception had been transferred to them with arms and munitions intact, in accordance with orders received by the Greek commander from Athens on the 22nd inst.

British warships immediately bombarded, and it is improbable that much of the forts are left standing, as the positions were known. Greek officers escaped in a boat and arrived at Thessalonika where they joined the Volunteer battalion against the Bulgars.

ATHEENS, Aug. 29.  
There is an unconfirmed report that the Bulgars operating in the region of Kavalla are 70,000 strong and are treating the Greek population most shamefully. They are installing Bulgarian authorities. No Germans are with the Bulgarians.

#### IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.  
An official report from reported from Salonika states:

British monitors bombarded enemy detachments at the mouth of the Struma. There was a reciprocal bombardment from the Struma towards Jumanika. The Serbians made considerable progress near Vetrnik. On the road from Bandica to Ostrova they repulsed three Bulgarian attacks, succeeding violent artillery preparation.

An intense artillery duel continues. The Bulgars have occupied several localities which the Greeks have abandoned west of Kavalla.

The Serbs have made an important advance in the region of Kukurus repeatedly defeating the enemy.

#### BRITISH ARTILLERY SILENCE ENEMY'S GUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
A Salonika telegram states that our artillery silenced the enemy's guns at Doima.

The Bulgarians shelled Meke, on the Struma front.

#### THE NATIONAL AWAKENING OF GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
MM. Doumendis and Mitras, mentioned yesterday, were responsible for the surrender of the forts, including Rupil, to Bulgaria.

The Paris newspapers regard their dismissal hopefully and say they are the first victims in the commencement of the national awakening of Greece.

ATHEENS, Aug. 29.  
The British, French and Russian Ministers visited the Premier and enquired how long Greece would passively countenance the Bulgarian advance.

They added that the Entente had no military interest to defend in Central Thessaly against the invaders and there was no risk of their being cut off from Salonika, and their supplies from the sea.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:

Some progress has been made east of Delville Wood.

The weather has been indifferent. There has been much artillery work against parts of our line, especially at Delville Wood and north of Pozieres. Our artillery was also active.

The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozieres and Thiepval Wood.

Our artillery and trench-mortars have been in action on other parts of the front, especially opposite Calonne and Neuve Chapelle, Auchy and Hohenzollern, also west of Wytschetele.

One hundred and thirty-seven prisoners have been taken in the past six hours.

#### ATTACK AT FLEURY.

PARIS, Aug. 29.  
A communique states that German attacks at Fleury were easily repulsed. There has been calm elsewhere.

#### GERMANS SHOOT IN OFFICER AND SURRENDER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports an accident of a party of Germans surrendering to the Warwicks, at the Leipzig Redoubt after they had shot their officer for trying to prevent their surrender.

#### AN ANGLO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
An Anglo-Dutch agreement has been concluded under which Dutch fishing boats detained in Scotland, some since the month of June, will be released on condition that Germany does not receive more than 20% of the season's catch of herring.

#### LATEST EDITION.

### STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

#### THE NEWS WELCOMED IN PARIS AND ROME.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
News of Rumania's declaration of war has evoked the most jubilant comments in Paris and Rome, where it is described as an historic stroke of justice, marking the beginning of a phase of great tribulation for the enemy.

One of its most important consequences will be the final enclosure of Germany in a most formidable blockade, supplemented by concentric advances from all military fronts.

It is pointed out in Rome that the war is being returned with the greatest intensity to the Balkans, where it originated and where, perhaps, it will find a solution.

The wisdom of the Allies in holding Salonika is now recognised as a stroke of genius and it is not doubted that Greece also will be bound to come in.

#### THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

#### EFFECT OF RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
The price of wheat fell 4/4 a quarter at Liverpool on receipt of news of Rumania's declaration of war.

#### BRITISH AEROPLANES LOST IN A STORM.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Sir Douglas Haig reports that a heavy storm, overtook eight aeroplanes on the evening of the 26th inst., and five of them have not returned.

#### JAPANESE MISSIONS IN RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.  
A Delegation from the Japanese House of Peers has visited the Premier and other Ministers, and the President of the Council of Empire, and of the Duma.

A Japanese Military Mission has gone to the Imperial Headquarters.

#### JUDGE'S WAR ECONOMY.

Judge Pray, of the Bloomsbury County Court, will not wear the robes of a county court judge until after war.

He recently criticised the action of a defendant who refused to accept a suit of clothes because of a slight defect in the fit, saying that no one should trouble about clothes during the war. His Honour has put his precept into practice.

#### THE THING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then exhort oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### SHANGHAI'S SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

#### A SPECIAL COINAGE WANTED.

SCHEME OUTLINED BY MR. A. G. STEPHEN.

The question of a subsidiary coinage for Shanghai has again been raised in a letter to the Municipal Council prepared by Mr. A. Stephen, Chairman of the China Association. The letter, carrying a plan as discussed by a joint committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, is printed in the Municipal Gazette.

According to the joint committee's plan the licensing of the exchange shops is pointed out as an urgent necessity in addition to the coinage of a standard currency based on the Mexican or British dollar value. The Council replies that the committee on by-laws will receive the recommendation of the Council for the passage of such an ordinance.

The letter from Mr. Stephen, dealing with all phases of the coinage problem, and the Council's reply, follow—

As you no doubt are aware the question of subsidiary coinage has, for some time past been prominently before my Committee and some time ago a joint Sub-Committee representing the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce was constituted to consider and report upon the subject.

The matter has recently again been brought urgently to the notice of my Committee by the issue by the Chinese Government Mint at Nanking of a great number of small silver coins, chiefly 20-cent pieces, a portion of which are spurious and all of which would seem to contain a very much lower percentage of silver than the old coins already upon the market.

My Committee have addressed Sir Evershed Fraser, K.C.M.G., on the subject, urging that strong representations should be made at once to Peking protesting against this action on the part of the Chinese Government Mint from whom every support is providing a sound currency ought to be expected instead of a deliberate issue of debased coins. Considerable unrest and dislocation of trade was caused by the refusal of a large number of exchange shops, traders and others to accept the coins and they were only subsequently accepted at a discount.

The whole currency question in China is, as you are aware, in a most unsatisfactory state and, as it does not seem that there is any real chance of practical reform of the currency generally, at any rate for a very long time, it is with the view of urging the Shanghai Municipal Council to deal with the question of currency in the Settlement that my Committee now addresses you. The subject of subsidiary coinage and the establishment of a Municipal currency has occupied a good deal of space in the local Press during the last few weeks and my Committee trust that, after consideration of this letter, the Council will see their way to appointing a Special Commission to go into the question thoroughly, to call evidence of leading Bankers and merchants and large employers of labour in Shanghai and to report on the feasibility or otherwise of establishing a Municipal currency.

The unsatisfactory state of the existing currency presses hardly upon the poorer classes in Shanghai. Coolies are to a large extent at the mercy of shrewd and unscrupulous employers who have the money to pay them and the purchasing power of small silver coins varies from day to day very much at the will of the numerous exchange shops in Shanghai, most of the purchases made by the poorer classes being in copper coins—in addition there is the depreciation in the copper coins to be considered—the present purchasing power of copper cents being a great deal less than six or seven years ago.

Furthermore, as the coinage depreciates employers of labour have to pay more and more to their employees to maintain the same rate of remuneration as before and to give their employees an equivalent purchasing power. The best remedy in the opinion of my Committee would be the establishment of a Municipal currency and the licensing of exchange shops in the Settlement. The exchange shops might be licensed at once which would be a source of revenue to the Council and would give a feeling of security to the population generally and might act as a check on the manipulation at present practised, one of the conditions of the licence being that if and when a Municipal currency is established such shops should deal with such currency at its full par value only, i.e., exchange it for Mexican or British dollars at its face value.

My Committee makes the following suggestions for consideration—

The only true solution of the present difficulty is for the Municipal Council to issue its own subsidiary silver and copper or cupro-nickel currency based on the Mexican or British dollar. The scheme would involve the manufacture and issue of half-cent and one-cent cupro-nickel coins and 5, 10 and 20 cent silver.

The risk of counterfeiting can be guarded against and may be considered negligible.

The Council would not utilize any profit made out of the business, except for the purpose of building up a reserve fund for the replacement of worn coins and for redeeming and melting the whole currency at such time as the Chinese Government is prepared to replace it with something equally reliable.

The risk of loss to the Council, even if the scheme should prove to be a failure, is the income should prove to be a failure, and the coins not acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, would be melted.

to the cost of coining and remelting and of any variation of price in the few tons of copper and nickel it would be necessary to purchase.

To maintain the new currency at its par face value the Council would at all times be ready through its Bankers to exchange it for Mexican or British dollars.

My Committee think that a scheme of Municipal currency would be acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, except perhaps to the before mentioned exchange shops and agencies which have been warmly welcomed by the great body of wage earners, of shopkeepers and of employers of labour.

My Committee even think that it might be expected that the demand for sound money represented by the Municipal coins would unless checked, extend far beyond the bounds of the Settlement and there would be a danger of the issue exceeding limits which it would be expected that the Municipal Council would be able to control.

There would therefore be no question of the infringement of China's sovereign rights as the issue would be an entirely domestic concern of the Municipality and it may be pointed out that at present none of the official Chinese currencies are recognized in the Settlement, this real money basis on which trade is conducted being silver, which is manufactured by private melting shops, the Mexican dollar and foreign bank notes, Chinese dollars and subsidiary silver and copper coins, circulate as commodities varying in value in relation to the basis of silver and Mexican dollars.

The silver coin suggested to be issued would be similar to those issued by the Hongkong Government and would consist of 5, 10 and 20 cent pieces, 800 fine of the following weights—20 cents 8.81 grains; 10 cents 4.41 grains; 5 cents 2.20 grains. This is slightly higher than the corresponding weight of a Mexican or of a British trade dollar and would allow of about 1 per cent of wear before the coins become lighter than their complement of these units.

The charges for carriage and minting would at a liberal estimate be 5 per cent and the net profit therefore about 1 per cent.

With regard to the copper coinage, when the Tramway Company proposed to issue its own tokens and get them manufactured by the Bombay Mint, the mint master recommended a token made of an alloy unsuited to native work and therefore not easily salable and difficult to counterfeit. The alloy suggested was what is used for small coins in India, viz., 25 per cent nickel and 75 percent copper. This alloy has a milled serrated edge to facilitate the detection of counterfeiters as counterfeiters are seldom well milled. It would also be perforated by the Bombay Mint no doubt be prepared to manufacture these coins, also the silver coins for a small charge.

The present price of copper, say \$110 per ton would hardly allow of the coinage of cupro-nickel coins at the moment, but at \$70 per ton for copper—about the price in normal times—the coins could be produced with a liberal margin of profit.

Assuming the population to be served by the new coinage to be one million, it is estimated, judging by the experience of the Hongkong Government, that it would be necessary to coin in all a face value of \$1,000,000 of silver coins and \$500,000 of cupro-nickel.

For the coinage of subsidiary silver coins, the Council could ship silver to Bombay or buy silver in Bombay if the price there were favourable, as sometimes happens.

With regard to the cupro-nickel coinage the simplest plan would be to buy them from the Bombay Mint which could obtain the metals there.

Coinage could be undertaken gradually, say at the rate of \$250,000 per month, so that the full face value would be put into circulation by easy stages.

The new coins did not find general acceptance the coinage could be suspended at any time and no great harm would be done.

To establish their value, the Council should, after giving sufficient notice, accept only the coins at the full face value of Municipal dues and the Tramway Company and the stores should follow suit in due course. Arrangements should be made beforehand with the large employers of labour that their workmen and coolies be paid in the new coinage.

Each coin should bear the inscription in English and Chinese that it is the 1/200, 1/100, 1/20, 1/10 or 1/5 of a dollar as the case may be.

The Council would arrange with the European and Chinese Banks to accept the coins at the full face value and with its own bankers to redeem them on presentation.

My Committee trust that the Council will give full and careful consideration to the above suggestions and urge the appointment of a Special Commission fully to enquire into the question.

THE COUNCIL'S REPLY.  
The Council replied: "The need for currency reform, recently brought into prominence by the issue of a number of spurious coins, is entirely appreciated, but the establishment of a new currency as a Municipal undertaking is at once recognized to be a task with impediments and objections, that we feel that no deliberations of a special commission would occasion confidence on our part in the propriety of applying any portion of the public funds to this project."

The appointment of such a commission cannot therefore at present be expected to be productive of useful result; its appointment must, moreover, in our opinion be regarded as beyond the proper sphere of the Council's activities; and this step might eventually be found to be premature if it should precede the consultation, which you suggest, with the Council's Body and the endeavor to bring to some measure of co-operation from the Chinese Government."

The advisability of licensing exchange shops has been the subject of discussion, and in deference to your views it is the Council's intention to refer this point to the action of the Special By-laws Committee, in due course with a strong recommendation that it receive favourable consideration."

#### KEEP IT HANDY.

MEMORABLE: It is necessary in quick dispatch. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health.

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promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrhical nature. It is medicated with Dental thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

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BRANDS TAILORS  
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A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!  
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**"MALTHOID"**

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

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It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHAP! LIGHT!  
GLASS! SAFE!  
WATERPROOF! SNOWPROOF!

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HONGKONG.

#### JUDGMENT IN YUNNAN, OPIUM CASE.

Judgment was delivered in the Mixed Court in the Yunnan opium case on the 2nd inst.

Mr. R.F.C. Master, in his address to the Court, said that there was one matter he wished to refer to which had not been touched upon so far by any of the Counsel in their speeches but which he thought ought to be brought to the notice of the Court and that was the general conduct of the Customs which his clients the Maritime Customs, placed in the official request for exemption from examination of the luggage brought by this party of Yunnanese officials. There had been a gross abuse of the courtesy extended by the Customs to these officials. High officials in Yunnan had made the request, high officials in Shanghai had backed it up and seen to its going through here, high officials formed the Party who brought the luggage containing the opium in free of examination—the Customs had in the past, whenever possible, extended the courtesy of exempting from examination the luggage of Chinese officials on a proper request being made—they would be more chary of extending such courtesy in the future. He (Mr. Master) submitted that the matter referred to constituted a very grave aggravation of the offence committed and he asked the Court to take it into consideration in inflicting penalties on such of the accused as it might convict.

At this stage Mr. Tossdale rose and asked permission to address the Court.

The Assessor—You do not represent anybody.

Mr. Tossdale—I do not represent anybody in this case and though it is not regular, I ask to address the Court in view of what has been said by Mr. Master against the Taoyin and the accusations that have been made against him.

The Assessor—I cannot hear you. It might affect the accused. Wait have you to say?

Mr. Tossdale—I want to inform the Court that steps have been taken by the Taoyin in this matter to clear the accusations made against him.

Mr. Master—If the Taoyin wants to have justice he can address the Court in a proper way. In my opinion I have deliberately omitted to mention the attitude and demeanour of the two witnesses sent by the Taoyin's Yamen.

The Assessor, in passing, sentences said: "This is a very painful case, especially for those who have always wished for the good of the country in which we live. We leave the conduct of the Taoyin to the investigations of the superior authorities."

We find the first accused, Sung Se-gee, guilty but in consideration of his youth and the subordinate position he holds, we sentence him to four months' imprisonment.

#### CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bank of China 745 3/4  
Docks 12 1/2  
Sugars 107 1/2  
Del Indos 129 1/2  
Wharves 84 1/2  
Cement 92 1/2  
Suez Canal 97 1/2  
Kwai Chung 146 1/2  
Yangtze 146 1/2  
Shanghai Docks 76 1/2

#### Penang St. Andrew's Society has decided to hold no concert this year on St. Andrew's Day, but to solicit donations from the members of the Society and others, the proceeds to go to the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society.

#### To-day's Advertisements

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL DUTIES WILL BE RESUMED on FRIDAY, 1st September. For Terms for Boarders or Day scholars, apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.  
Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1916.

#### WARNING.

THE GAS COMPANY, deared to warn Householders against allowing men to interfere with their gas fittings, unless such men are produced with certificates of recent date of employment by the Company.

GEORGE GURRY,  
Local Secretary.  
Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1916.







altogether. In the long run nations get tired of an indecisive struggle, and all kinds of internal political troubles may happen, tending to loosen the bonds of the whole Alliance.

The main form of London the Germans, however, selected, namely, the employment of an exceptionally heavy siege train and of gas equipment, and the like, together with ~~they~~ thoroughly ~~in-~~considered attempts to invade the Russian Empire (and lastly their march on Constantinople) has removed the chief cause of the delayed decision by depriving the Government of the power of reliance on elastic bands and ~~possession~~. Their heavy equipment has, in fact, practically fixed them

in their present position, and throw upon them the onus of defending a line which, now, including the Italian frontier, measures not less than two thousand miles—an utterly impossible proposition in view of their rapidly waning numbers. This line can no longer bend, it must ultimately break, and when the break comes it will shiver up with astonishing rapidity.

We are, therefore, on the verge of decisive events, and it would be well if we cleared our minds of all preconceived ideas of impractical punishments and treaty restrictions which can always be evaded and endeavored to find some line of action which will make an ending peace possible by depriving our enemies of all practical inducements for again disturbing the peace.

The two fundamental causes of the present outbreak were—The creation of a German Navy, which gave Germany every reason for expecting the command of the sea, provided, as her statement also expected, Great Britain remained neutral in the ensuing struggle. Given this command of the sea, against Russia and France, Germany became as desirable for the Austro-Venizian Empire, which certainly did not apprehend

On this venture out of affection for the house of the Hohenzollerns. The Alliance between the two Great Powers was a business proposition, pure and simple. The beginning of the break-up of their existing alliance will almost certainly come from the south-east of Austria, now that the Austro-German Army, by its entry into Bulgaria, has stretched the front to be defended up to the limits of

clarity and has thus exposed the Central Alliance to Russian attacks from the North and East, i.e., from Czarowitz and the Black Sea coast about Varna; and to the blows which, thanks to our control of the sea, the Western Allies can deliver from the South. Once this break begins, and the eyes of the Austrians are opened to the colossal deception practiced by the Central Government, civil dissension of such a general character will ensue as has never occurred before.

The civil disturbances will soon spread into South Germany, where the people are racially antipathetic to the Prussians and North Germans, and all the malcontents of Prussia—the Socialists and Left of the National Liberals—will reinforce them.

In face of an opposition thus constituted, the existing Government will

spread into South Germany, where the people would have no useful power to offer in exchange for an alliance.

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**VISITORS AT THE HOTELS**

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Mr Atholl Anderson Mrs F. E. Harris  
Mr G. E. Anderson Mr A. Hicks

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BY THE POUND**

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ilative powers are decreasing.

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Mr. W. L. L. Barker	G. C. Holman
Mr. E. D. Bellows	Mr. C. H. Brown
Mr. C. J. Bell	Mr. F. H. Howard
Mr. S. T. Betting	Mr. E. M. Joseph
Miss L. J. Benzano	Dr. T. K. Knoder
Miss G. H. Bowdley	Miss L. Larsen
and solid	Mr. Mrs. C. Lahti
and solid	sen.
Mr. B. Branch	Mr. S. Longfield
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bridges	Mr. D. Macdonald
Mrs. D. Buchanan	Major D. Macdonald

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Mrs. Cornelissen &  
child  
Mrs. G. I. Courtney  
Mr. J. W. Courtney  
Mrs. N. Croucher  
Mrs. F. E. Davis  
Capt. J. Dewar  
Mrs. J. Dewar  
Mr. J. Matthieson  
Mr. D. Mc Murray  
Mr. B. K. Melita  
Mr. & Mrs. Menzies  
Mr. J. Morrell  
Mr. F. A. Miller  
Mr. W. P. Norris  
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AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.		

Gibb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 4, at 11 a.m.	Gray	Mr. H. L. Taylor
Gibb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 4, at 11 a.m.	S. M. S. Gubbay	Mr. H. L. Taylor
Dodd & Co. Limited	Sept. 18	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. A.	Mr. A. H. Wagner
Nicoen Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 14	Hannibal	Mr. S. P. J. Williams
Butcherfield & Swire.	Sept. 3, at 10 a.m.	Mr. G. Harper	Mr. G. G. Wood
Yardis & Warner Co. Ltd.	Sept. 3, at 7 a.m.		
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	Sept. 20, at Noon		
Jardine & Matheson Co. Ltd.	Sept. 1, Daylight		
The Bank Line, Ltd.	Sept. 4		
Yokohama Specie Co. Ltd.	Sept. 1, Noon		

PEAK HOTEL.	
Mr. T. Barclay	Mrs. Kitching
Mr. R. Buhay	Mrs. Kitching
Mr. H. F. H. F.	Mr. & Mrs. Lumbale
Carmichael	Mr. W. J. Leverett
Mr. F. W. Cary	Mr. L. Loba

P. & O. N. Co.	Sept. 22	at Noon.
Jardine Matheson Co. Ltd.	Sept. 23	at 3 p.m.
Jardine Matheson Co. Ltd.	Sept. 29	at 3 p.m.
Butcherfield & Swire	Sept. 30	at Noon.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 30	at Noon.
Hornell & Co. Ltd.	Sept. 30	at Noon.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 10	at Noon.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 1	at Noon.
Kobe S.S. Line	Sept. 7	at Noon.
Tokyo Kisen Kaisha	Sept. 9	10.30 a.m.
Oceanic S.S. Co.	Oct. 4	at Noon.
Tokyo Kisen Kaisha	Oct. 7	10.30 a.m.
Messageries Maritimes	Sept. 28	at Noon.
W. & A. P. & O. N. Co.	Sept. 22	at Noon.
Cassidy & Sims D. C.	Sept. 22	at Noon.
Miss Clement	Maclachlan & children	
Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland M. - U. Perini	dancer	
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mathews		
Col. J. H. R. H. Mathews		
Mr. W. J. Dexter	Mr. and Mrs. Chasterton	
Mr. and Mrs. Dubois		
Mr. and Mrs. Deane	Mr. and Mrs. Morgan	
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Perkins	Miss Paton	
Mr. W. H. Ford	Mr. T. L. Perkins	
Mr. W. H. Ford	Miss Purry	

Jardine, Marion Co. Ltd.	Aug. 30, Daylight.	Mr. Dennis & Mrs. Miss Egan
Batterfield & Swire.	Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.	Mr. Lyndor & Mrs. Miss L. Scarlett
M. W. Men Co. Ltd.	Sept. 2, Daylight.	Garzoline
Batterfield & Swire.	Sept. 2, Daylight.	Mrs. E. Gaudiot
M. W. Men Co. Ltd.	Sept. 3, Daylight.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Finda
P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 3, Sept.	Mr. C. Elliot
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About Sept. 8.	Mr. C. O. Gibson
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 8, at 10 a.m.	Mr. Gyoboku
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 10, at 10 a.m.	Rev. H. G. H. Griffith
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 10, at 3 p.m.	Mrs. G. H. Griffith
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 8.	Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Smith and child
Jardine, Marion Co. Ltd.	Aug. 31, at 5 p.m.	Mr. & Mrs. Sanderson
Jardine, Marion Co. Ltd.	Sept. 1, at 11 p.m.	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. D. and Mrs. F. O.

Drinks & Refreshments	Sept. 1, at 4 p.m.	Miss A. H. Hines	Rev. Pope
Nippon Yuen Kaisha	Sept. 15, at 4 p.m.	Miss J. M. Henderson	Matron-Gens. Yentz
Nippon Yuen Kaisha	Oct. 12, at 4 p.m.	Miss F. M. Hines	Mr. and Mrs. G. A. ...
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 2, at 5 p.m.	Miss H. M. ...	Mr. and Mrs. ...
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.	Miss M. ...	Mr. ...
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 3, at 4 p.m.	Miss F. Jenkins	Mr. R. White
Nippon Yuen Kaisha	Sept. 1, at 4 p.m.	Mrs. F. L. Johnson	Mr. and Mrs. Davis
Nippon Yuen Kaisha	Sept. 10, at 4 p.m.	Mr. Lee Jones	Mr. Wood

## A black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a wall or ceiling. The upper portion of the image is filled with a dense, granular texture, resembling concrete or a similar material. A dark, horizontal band, possibly a shadow or a different material, runs across the middle of the frame. Below this band, the surface is mostly black, with some small, light-colored specks or dust particles visible.



